

(B) an agreement with the People's Republic of China that allows for advance notifications of ballistic missile launches, through the Hague Code of Conduct or other data exchanges or doctrine discussions related to strategic nuclear forces;

(C) an agreement not to target or interfere in nuclear command, control, and communications (commonly referred to as "NC3") infrastructure; or

(D) any other cooperative measure that benefits United States-China strategic stability.

# SENATE RESOLUTION 674—COMMEMORATING JUNE 20, 2020, AS WORLD REFUGEE DAY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 674

Whereas World Refugee Day is a global event to acknowledge the courage, strength, and determination of women, men, and children who are forced to flee their homes due to persecution;

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (referred to in this preamble as "UNHCR") and section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)), as added by section 201 of the Refugee Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-212), a refugee is a person who—

(1) is outside of the country of his or her nationality or habitual residence; and

(2) is unable or unwilling to return because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group;

Whereas, according to the UNHCR, at the end of 2019—

(1) there were at least 79,500,000 forcibly displaced people worldwide, which is the worst displacement crisis in recorded history, including—

(A) 29,600,000 refugees;

(B) more than 45,700,000 internally displaced people; and

(C) 4,200,000 asylum seekers;

(2) 1 person out of every 97 people worldwide was a refugee, an asylum seeker, or an internally displaced person;

(3) the number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate had doubled since 2010;

(4) 68 percent of the world's refugees came from only 5 countries (Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Burma);

(5) 73 percent of all refugees were residing in countries adjacent to the countries from which they had fled;

(6) approximately 31,000,000 of the people who had been forcibly displaced and 50 percent of all refugees were children younger than 18 years of age, millions of whom were unable to access basic services, including education;

(7) approximately 11,000,000 people were newly displaced due to recent conflict or persecution, including 8,600,000 internally displaced persons and 2,400,000 refugees and asylum seekers, representing an average of at least 30,000 such people per day;

(8) more than 50 percent of the population of Syria (at least 13,000,000 people) were displaced, either across the international border or within Syria, which represents the largest displacement crisis in the world today;

(9) more than 1,400,000 refugees needed resettlement to a third country (an 80 percent increase since 2011), while only 107,800 refugees were resettled to a total of 26 countries; and

(10) only 317,200 refugees voluntarily returned to their country or place of origin, which represents fewer than 2 percent of the 20,400,000 refugees under UNHCR's mandate;

Whereas millions of refugees around the world are stateless (not recognized as nationals by any state) and therefore require a path to citizenship as part of any solution to their displacement;

Whereas refugee children are 5 times more likely to be out of school than non-refugee children;

Whereas refugees who are women and girls are often at greater risk of violence, human trafficking, exploitation, and gender-based violence;

Whereas more than 50 percent of refugees reside in urban areas;

Whereas 85 percent of refugees and asylum seekers reside in developing countries, which places enormous additional pressure on the already limited resources of those countries;

Whereas the average length of time refugees remain displaced from their home country ranges between 10 and 26 years;

Whereas while refugee resettlement is a critical solution for refugees, fewer than 10 percent of global resettlement needs have been met and global refugee resettlement opportunities have fallen by 50 percent since 2016;

Whereas the United States resettlement program, which was established 40 years ago—

(1) is a lifesaving solution crucial to global humanitarian efforts;

(2) strengthens global security;

(3) advances United States foreign policy goals;

(4) supports regional host countries; and

(5) assists individuals and families in need;

Whereas the United States annual refugee admissions ceiling fell from 85,000 in fiscal year 2016 to 18,000 in fiscal year 2020, which represents the lowest level in the history of the program;

Whereas, as of June 19, 2020 (9 months into fiscal year 2020), the United States had welcomed only 7,684 refugees into the country, which is fewer than 50 percent of the President's 18,000 refugee admissions ceiling;

Whereas, at this pace, the United States will not meet its fiscal year 2020 refugee admissions goal;

Whereas, for fiscal year 2020, the United States, irrespective of global resettlement needs, designated new thematic and regional allocations for United States refugee admissions that prioritize—

(1) refugees fleeing persecution on account of religious persecution;

(2) Iraqis; and

(3) refugees from Central America;

Whereas refugees are the most vetted travelers to enter the United States and are subject to extensive screening checks that may last between 18 months and 3 years, including in-person interviews, biometric data checks, and multiple interagency reviews;

Whereas refugees—

(1) are major contributors to local economies;

(2) pay an average of \$21,000 more in taxes than they receive in benefits; and

(3) revitalize cities and towns by—

(A) offsetting population decline; and

(B) boosting economic growth by opening businesses, paying taxes, and buying homes;

Whereas certain industries and towns rely heavily on refugee workers to support their economic stability, and low rates of arrivals of refugees have had serious impacts on economic growth; and

Whereas, during the COVID-19 pandemic—

(1) refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers, many of whom live in dangerously overcrowded settings and have

inadequate access to basic services like healthcare, water, and sanitation, are especially vulnerable to the spread of the novel coronavirus;

(2) well-intentioned government policies to mitigate the spread of the novel coronavirus may exacerbate inequalities and disproportionately impact those already suffering from conflict and persecution;

(3) UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration suspended their international refugee resettlement operations for 3 months, which negatively affected at least 10,000 refugees who were already approved for travel to their respective countries of resettlement;

(4) numerous countries have restricted access to asylum, including the United States, which summarily returned more than 40,000 asylum seekers gathered at the southern United States border back to Mexico and only permitted 2 individuals to remain in the United States to request humanitarian protection between March 21 and May 13, 2020; and

(5) many refugees are serving as critical frontline health professionals and essential workers combating the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States and other host countries: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the bipartisan commitment of the United States to promote the safety, health, and well-being of millions of refugees, including the education of refugee children and displaced persons who flee war, persecution, or torture in search of peace, hope, and freedom;

(2) recognizes those individuals who have risked their lives working, either individually or for nongovernmental organizations and international agencies, such as UNHCR, to provide lifesaving assistance and protection for people displaced by conflicts around the world;

(3) underscores the importance of the United States refugee resettlement program as a critical tool for the United States Government—

(A) to leverage foreign policy;

(B) to strengthen national and regional security; and

(C) to demonstrate international support of refugees;

(4) calls upon the United States Government—

(A) to continue providing robust funding for refugee protection overseas and resettlement in the United States;

(B) to uphold its international leadership role in responding to displacement crises with humanitarian assistance and protection of the most vulnerable populations;

(C) to work in partnership with the international community to find solutions to existing conflicts and prevent new conflicts from beginning;

(D) to ensure that—

(i) the United States refugee resettlement program is equipped to protect and support refugees; and

(ii) the United States provides essential leadership to the international refugee assistance community and to local communities across the United States seeking to welcome refugees and to help them achieve the American dream;

(E) to alleviate the burden placed on frontline refugee host countries, such as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Colombia, and the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which receive the majority of the world's refugees, and provide these countries with humanitarian and development support;

(F) to endorse the Global Compact for Refugees, affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly on December 17, 2018, and join

the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration, done in Morocco July 11, 2018;

(G) to terminate harmful policies that undermine refugee law and humanitarian principles, including—

(i) the closure of the United States border to asylum seekers;

(ii) the Migrant Protection Protocols, implemented beginning on January 29, 2019; and

(iii) the Asylum Cooperative Agreements signed with Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador in 2019;

(H) to adopt a robust and inclusive interpretation of United States refugee law that takes into account the changed nature of conflict and persecution and increase complementary legal pathways for protection and entry into the United States;

(I) to meet the challenges of the worst refugee crisis in recorded history by—

(i) restoring United States leadership on refugee resettlement; and

(ii) increasing the number of refugees welcomed to and resettled in the United States to—

(I) not fewer than 18,000 refugees during fiscal year 2020; and

(II) not fewer than 95,000 refugees during fiscal year 2021; and

(J) to restore the United States' longstanding tradition of resettling the most vulnerable refugees and to avoid discrimination, including discrimination based on a refugee's nationality or religious beliefs; and

(5) reaffirms the goals of World Refugee Day and reiterates the strong commitment to protect the millions of refugees who live without material, social, or legal protections.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 675—CONGRATULATING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COMMERCIAL CREW PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AND SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION AND ASTRONAUTS ROBERT L. BEHNKEN AND DOUGLAS G. HURLEY ON THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CREW DRAGON DEMO-2 TEST FLIGHT

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 675

Whereas, on July 8, 2011, the space shuttle Atlantis launched from the Kennedy Space Center on the 135th and final flight (referred to in this preamble as “STS-135”) of the Space Transportation System of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”);

Whereas, following the retirement of the space shuttle Atlantis, which was the last space shuttle in the fleet of the Space Transportation System, and the formal end of the Space Shuttle Program on August 31, 2011, the United States lacked the domestic capability to launch astronauts to the International Space Station (referred to in this preamble as the “ISS”) from United States soil;

Whereas, following the end of the Space Shuttle Program in 2011, the only method for transporting astronauts of the United States to the ISS was to purchase seats on the Soyuz spacecraft of Russia at a cost of approximately \$86,000,000 per seat;

Whereas, in 2011, NASA began investing money in what would become the Commercial Crew Program to stimulate efforts within the private sector to aid in the development and demonstration of safe, reliable, and cost-effective crew transportation capabilities to replace the Space Transportation System;

Whereas, in August 2012, NASA awarded funding to 3 participants under the Commercial Crew Program, the Boeing Company, Sierra Nevada Corporation, and Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (referred to in this preamble as “SpaceX”), for the commercial development of fully integrated crew transportation capabilities;

Whereas, in September 2014, NASA completed the down selection process and awarded contracts under the Commercial Crew Program to 2 participants, the Boeing Company and SpaceX, for commercially built and operated integrated crew transportation systems;

Whereas, on January 19, 2020, NASA and SpaceX completed the launch escape demonstration of the Crew Dragon spacecraft and the Falcon 9 rocket, which was the final major flight test of the Crew Dragon spacecraft before a demonstration flight to the ISS with astronauts from the United States;

Whereas, on May 30, 2020, Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley became the first astronauts from the United States to launch to the ISS on a rocket of the United States from United States soil since STS-135 on July 8, 2011;

Whereas Douglas G. Hurley had also served on the crew of STS-135 as the pilot;

Whereas, on May 31, 2020, Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley arrived safely at the ISS, docking the Crew Dragon spacecraft to the Harmony module of the ISS and joining Expedition 63 as crew members;

Whereas, on August 1, 2020, Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley departed the ISS after spending 2 months as crew members of Expedition 63;

Whereas, on August 2, 2020, the Crew Dragon spacecraft safely splashed down off the coast of Florida;

Whereas the successful completion of the Crew Dragon Demo-2 test flight marks a new chapter in human space exploration by transporting astronauts on a commercially built and operated spacecraft of the United States for the first time; and

Whereas the continued leadership of the United States in space and space exploration is vital for—

(1) both the national security and economic prosperity of the United States and the friends and allies of the United States; and

(2) the continued development and exploration of space for the benefit of humankind: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the men and women of the Commercial Crew Program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this resolution as “NASA”) and Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (referred to in this resolution as “SpaceX”) and astronauts Robert L. Behnken and Douglas G. Hurley on the successful completion of the Crew Dragon Demo-2 test flight;

(2) honors the men and women of SpaceX and the Commercial Crew Program of NASA, who worked tirelessly to design, build, and operate the Crew Dragon spacecraft;

(3) recognizes the contributions of all of the administrators, astronauts, engineers, scientists, and support staff—

(A) who helped reach the milestone of the successful completion of the Crew Dragon Demo-2 test flight; and

(B) whose dedication and continued efforts will ensure the continued leadership of the United States in space;

(4) recognizes that NASA, through its programs of human space exploration, including Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, the Space Shuttle Program, the International Space Station, and the Commercial Crew Program, has inspired and continues to inspire generations of children to become engineers, scientists, and explorers, which has led the United States to maintain its precedent of leadership in human space exploration; and

(5) reaffirms the commitment of the Senate to human space exploration for the benefit of humankind.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 676—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS BY THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 676

Whereas, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs conducted an investigation into the art industry and United States policies that undermine sanctions;

Whereas, the Subcommittee has received a request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for access to records of the Subcommittee's investigation;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, acting jointly, are authorized to provide to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and other regulatory agencies, law enforcement officials, and entities or individuals duly authorized by Federal or State government, records of the Subcommittee's investigation into the art industry and the United States policies that undermine sanctions.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs recently conducted an investigation into the use of the art industry to evade financial sanctions imposed by the United States on foreign adversaries. The subcommittee has now received a request from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security seeking access to records that the subcommittee obtained during the investigation.

In keeping with the Senate's practice under its rules, this resolution would authorize the chairman and ranking